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VOLUME 25. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1871. NUMBER 130.

WASHINGTON.

Long Debate in the House on the Chicago Appropriation Bill.

Words of Sympathy and Good Will from All Parts of the House.

The Bill Finally Passed, Appropriating $4,000,000.

Another Senate Caucus on the Retrenchment Question.

Another Compromise Adopted in the Interest of the Non-Investigators.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANOTHER SENATE CAUCUS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The Republican members of the Senate met in caucus this morning to consider whether the subjects embodied in Trumbull's resolution of yesterday should be referred to the standing committee for investigation and report. Mr. Anthony was in the chair, and the caucus lasted for over three hours. The debate was not hot. Logan made an eloquent defence of Trumbull from attempts to represent him as trying to attack the administration, and forced its actors to disclaim it. He also made a powerful assault upon those charged with deliberate attempt to prevent searching investigation. Trumbull did not remain, but gave definite notice that he would hit be a party to the covering up of what the people wanted unearthed. Conkling, Chandler, and a few others said they of acting and thinking became absolutely fierce at the suggestion that the country could construe the action of the Senate to mean that it had appointed a committee to cover up the whole matter than expose them. At last two of the following gentlemen, by all former partisanship usage, were entitled to a place on the committee: Trumbull, Logan, Patterson, Wilson, Schurz, Sumner, Ferry, (Conn.) Robertson, Hill, Tipton, Fenton, and Alcorn. Should the whole committee was selected from those who voted steadily against every radical measure looking to earnest investigation. Buckingham is a gentleman of spotless integrity, but seldom takes part in the business of the Senate except to vote. Pratt, Pool and Boyard have their hands full with the work of the Ku-Klux Committee. Howe has no influence in the Senate. Neither Harlan nor Stewart dare to investigate anybody chiefly, on account of Stewart's transactions with the Pacific Railroad Company, and Harlan's. Edmunds, an Senator moved at the first Republican caucus of the present session to abolish that committee, assigning as the reason that it had become a nest for corruptionists and jobbers. It was finally decided to strike out of Trumbull's resolution the proposition looking to the reference to also, the proposition to inquire whether passage had been used to secure political ends, and to refuse the committee power to send for persons and papers. The Senators who carried this point, while they have steadily stood in opposition to each live resolution offered, then forced their own selection of the committee, namely Buckingham, Howe, Pratt, Harlan, Steward, Poole, Bayard. The course was taken in violation of all parliamentary usage, by which the friends of the measure are always recognised on a committee. Anthony will present the caucus resolution on Monday next, when warm debate is expected over it. The more moderate of the firm supporters of the administration do not hesitate to characterize the course to which they have been committed through the caucus as a serious blunder, and as doing great injustice to the President and the majority of his real friends in the Senate. The caucus appointed the committee, and thus relieved Vice President Colfax of all responsibility.

TAX ON DIVIDENDS.

Ayman Elmore, Esq., and Charles E. Pike, ex-Solicitors of Internal Revenue, made an argument to-day, before the Senate Finance Committee, in relation to the liability of banks, railroads, and insurance companies for internal revenue tax imposed on dividends declared on interest paid during the last five months of 1870. The question has heretofore created a contrariety of opinion between the Revenue Bureau and the Department of the Interior. The opinion of the committee is that these corporations ought not to be held liable.

THE TARIFF.

Mr. Trumbull has decided to move that the Finance Committee on Finance be discharged from further consideration of bills of the House, repealing the duty on coal and salt, with the purpose of having the Senate act immediately upon them.

THE CHICAGO APPROPRIATION BILL IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Garfield, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase, at private sale, or by condemnation, the remainder of the square of ground on which the Post Office building in Chicago recently stood, not now owned by the Government. If the same cannot be procured at a reasonable price, then purchase some other square, not more than two squares distant from that locally, and proceed to have erected thereon a fire-proof building, for the accommodation of the Custom House, Sub-Treasury, Post Office, United States Courts, and the Pension and Internal Revenue offices. The bill appropriates two millions of dollars, and provides that the total cost of the site of the building shall not exceed four millions of dollars. He explained the features of the bill, and advocated its prompt passage.

Mr. RANDALL moved to strike out that portion of the bill limiting the selection of a site within two squares of the locality of the old Post Office. He thought such a limitation was to place the Government in the power of real estate combinations.

Mr. PLATT spoke against the amendment, and explained that even with the proposed limitation the government would still have twenty-four squares to select from, so that there was nothing to be feared from any such combination.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to reduce the total cost to two millions of dollars.

Mr. PLATT opposed that amendment, and referred to the fact that the Post Office buildings in New York and Boston were to cost three millions each, and were to accommodate only the Post Office and the United States Courts.

Mr. RANDALL advocated Mr. Holman's amendment, contending that two millions was a liberal allowance for the site of the building. He thought the allusion to the New York and Boston Custom Houses rather unfortunate, because of corruption and the profligate expenditure of the public money, and by the enlargement of the original plans, the buildings in New York are likely to cost ten millions instead of three.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Pennsylvania, dissented generally from the views of his colleague. He thought that Chicago and Chicago, and such as would comport with the character and trade of that great city. He did not sympathize with the niggardly policy in reference to Chicago, or any other city. He might justly complain of his own city, Baltimore, where not more than $300,000 had been expended for government buildings. This appropriation would have the effect of stimulating the people of Chicago in their efforts to rebuild their city. He asked whether any gentleman could divest himself of his natural sympathy in looking on the desolation brought upon Chicago. He hoped that members would divest themselves of all party feeling on this question, and aid in bringing back that once great city to her ancient prosperity.

Mr. RANDALL complained that an attempt had been made to change the issue, which was simply one as to the amount to be expended. He had been taunted on his own flank, but no later than yesterday there had been seen in the Senate an attempt to screen the administration. He (Speaker Randall) was in order, reminding him that it was not in order to refer to what took place in the Senate.

Mr. MARSHALL remarked that there was no disposition shown by the Republican party in the House to ferret out fraud and corruption in the administration. Where, he asked, was there a man on the Republican side who had the courage, in the absence of honesty of Charles O'Conor or Samuel J. Tilden, who had routed out the wrong-doers in the city of New York, even at the hazard of the defeat of their own party.

Mr. HOLMAN was opposed to establishing a precedent in making so large an appropriation.

Strong arguments were made in support of the $4,000,000 appropriation by Messrs. Voorhees, Banks, Garfield, and Cox. Mr. Garfield saying that the position of Messrs. Randall and Holman reminded him of a statute passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts, authorizing the establishment of a "Hic vie" [illegible] so spelled twelve miles west of Boston, in the town of Salem, and closing with the sentence, "which is probably as far in the west as a road will ever be needed."

The amendments were voted down, and the bill passed as it came from the Committee on Appropriations.

OTHER APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. WHEELER in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the various bills reported from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, making an appropriation to pay expenses to carry out the Treaty of Washington.

The House also passed a bill appropriating $22,000 to meet the deficiency by the defalcations of P. O. McCarthy, late Disbursing Clerk of the Post Office Department.

The House adjourned.

The onse adjourns 4 until Monday.

ILLINOIS.

Closing Day's Session of the Illinois State Horticultural Society—Libel Suit—Railroad Consolidation.

Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Dec. 15.—The State Horticultural Society met again this morning at 9 o'clock. The regular programme of business having been fully disposed of before adjournment last evening, nothing remained for the meeting to do, but transact some miscellaneous work and adjourn.

The committees on Fruit Packages and on New Fruits were abolished. A vote of thanks to the retired President of the Society, Mr. Arthur Bryant, of Princeton, for the able, dignified and impartial manner with which he had discharged the duties and pending offices of the society, was passed by a unanimous vote; also, by a unanimous vote, the Society passed a resolution of thanks to the people of Jacksonville for the ample and admirable arrangements made for its meeting, for the cordial reception accorded to its members, and for the generous hospitality with which they had been entertained.

A vote of thanks was also returned to those railroads of the State which have given reduced fares to the members coming to and returning from the meeting of the Society.

At the hour of 10 o'clock a. m. the meeting closed its labors, and adjourned. The balance of the forenoon and all this afternoon the members of the society in a body have given to a visit to the Illinois Insane Asylum and the State Institutions for the education of the deaf and dumb, the blind, and the feeble-minded. To-night most of the members are under their horses.

In the Morgan County Circuit Court, this afternoon, the libel suit of Leach against Chapin & Glover, of the Jacksonville *Journal*, was dismissed by the plaintiff taking a non-suit.

The Stockholders of the Illinois Farmers and the Jacksonville, Northwestern and Southeastern Railway Companies held meetings here, to-day, at the office of the Illinois Farmers' Railroad Company, to consider the question of the consolidation of the two companies, and passed a resolution approving of such consolidation, but in order to give time to prepare certain papers which are necessarily preliminary to the perfecting of such consolidation, adjourned to meet again at Jacksonville on the third day of January, 1872. A large majority of the stockholders of the two companies being present at the meeting to-day, and no opposition whatever being manifested to the proposition, the two companies will most certainly be consolidated at the 3d of January meeting. The consolidated company is to be called the Jacksonville, St. Louis & Ohio River Railway Company.

FOREIGN.

The Prince of Wales' Condition Gradually Improving.

Great Britain.

LONDON, Dec. 15—3 a. m.—Later despatches from Sandringham say that the Prince of Wales is decidedly better, and takes his food well. His strength is greater, and there are strong hopes of his continued improvement.

The Queen and the Princess Louisa yesterday visited the groom of the Prince, who is improving.

The Italian Embassy in London telegraphs to King Victor Emanuel upon the issue of every bulletin.

Crowds gather in front of the Mansion House and Marlborough House, and cheer loudly when bulletins of a favorable character are posted. The later reports from the Prince have greatly relieved the public mind.

The *Times* this morning contradicts the report that the United States Government intend recalling Mr. Schenck, its Minister to England.

Nearly all the telegraph operators who recently struck have resumed work.

LONDON, Dec. 15—3 p. m.—The following bulletins were issued this morning:

"SANDRINGHAM, 8 a. m.—The Prince has had a quiet night. There are symptoms of debility, but his condition may be considered more favorable."

"NOON—The Prince continues in a tranquil state, and slowly but steadily improves."

LONDON, Dec. 15—3 p. m.—The danger in the case of the Prince of Wales is so far lessened that a message has been telegraphed to the Princess Victoria, at Berlin, communicating the summons sent to her to come to Sandringham.

Quite a sensation has been produced by the refusal of certain extreme Ritualists to say prayers for the Prince of Wales, in accordance with orders from their Bishops.

LONDON, Dec. 15—9 p. m.—The latest from Sandringham is 5 p. m., to that the Prince has been tranquil all the afternoon. The course of the fever continues favorable. The Queen will return to Windsor to-morrow. This bulletin was received with great cheering wherever posted. A feeling of profound relief prevails in all quarters.

LONDON, Dec. 16—1:30 a. m.—The official report from Sandringham at 1 o'clock says the Prince of Wales had some quiet sleep to-night.

The government intends suppressing all outdoor demonstrations in London, Edinburgh, and troops have been despatched to that place to suppress all disorderly demonstrations.

A new commission is organizing here to rescue the Erie Railway from its present direction. It is proposed to inaugurate energetic measures immediately.

Lady Charlotte Hargoyne the wife of Field Marshal Burgoyne, died this night.

The British press comment with severity on the reported attempts to bribe juries in New York.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE BANKS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—No more bank failures were announced to-day, and there was an improved feeling in financial circles. The Clearing House settlements were all promptly and regularly made this morning, and the general opinion is that the worst is over. The Clearing House Committee, after a thorough examination of the condition of the Bank of the Commonwealth, have issued a certificate of its soundness. Callender, the Government National Bank Examiner, has been appointed receiver, and Comptroller of the Currency to resign, but the bank officers are not disposed to let him down so easily. A copy of his report, certifying to the soundness of the Ocean Bank, was obtained for publication to-day. It was as follows:

I examined these 3d and 4th days of October, and found correct as herewith checked. A most gratifying and satisfactory progress evident in all its branches. Entire absence of all careless work on the part of all concerned. Will make the institution a great success, and soon place it among our soundest institutions.

(Signed) CHAS. CALLENDER,
National Bank Examiner.

This certificate of soundness, drawn up and signed by Callender, was made by him while the legal-tenders item of the bank contained two checks of his amounting to about $40,000, dated the 29th of September and 2d of October, the days immediately preceding this statement. This Bank Examiner appears to have demanded money on his worthless checks or good-for-nothing securities in every instance where his certificate of soundness could benefit a bank.

GOLD.

The gold market was dull and steady throughout the day at 109 1-4 to 109 5-8; the rates paid to carrying were 7 per cent gold; 6 1-32 per cent after the board adjourned. The quotations were 109 1-8 to 109 1-4 at the close.

MONEY.

Early in the day the money market was easy at 7 per cent currency on call, but later it became stringent at 7 per cent currency to 7 per cent gold to good borrowers, and the speculative stock operators paid 1-16 to 1-8 per cent for turning stocks till to-morrow. This condition of affairs is partly due to the shifting of stocks from strong to weak hands. It is estimated that from 30,000 to 35,000 shares of long stock were sold yesterday by a few leading operators on the bull side, and the weaker class of speculators on the Stock Exchange, now staggering under this load. The discount market is dull, and commercial paper passes slowly at 8 to 10 per cent. The Bank of France has increased its specie reserve during the week 250,000 francs. In London the money market is reported very easy, at 2 1-2@2 3-4 per cent in the open market, and 3 per cent in the Bank of England. American securities are strong, and in demand.

THE GOVERNMENT BOND MARKET

was a little off, but closed steady. The Treasury has purchased $259,000 in redemption of 5-20 bonds, making the total to date $19,580,000.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

The Pacific Central Railroad bonds closed at 102 7-8 to 103; and Unions at 90 1-2 to 90 3-4 for firsts; 78 1-2 to 78 3-4 for land grants; 81 to 82 1-2 for incomes, and 26 3-8 to 26 5-8 for stocks.

THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE MARKET

was quiet but firm. Prime bankers' sixty-days' sterling bills are quoted at 109 1-8 to 109 1-4.

THE STOCK MARKET

opened at an advance on the prices of yesterday, and with a limited business, but firm. Afterwards when the money market became stringent, there was some pressure of sales, and prices declined. Most of the short contracts have been closed up, and the bull interest is without a sustaining influence.

BREADSTUFFS.

The flour market was dull. The low grades were tame at the close. Low and medium grades were easier, but to sell considerable concessions would have to be made. Holders of wheat did not press sales, and buyers held off. Shippers' limits were in some instances reduced, and a few orders were withdrawn. This was unexpected to the trade. Millers are doing little. Corn opened tame, but under more favorable private telegrams, prices improved, with a more active demand.

A CANARD.

It is stated by persons intimate with the family that the alleged return of Mrs. A. J. Garvey is a canard. Her brother states that if the bail is reduced to $15,000 Garvey will surrender himself and forfeit $5,000. He is not in Europe, but in Canada, and his wife with him.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Record of Yesterday's Proceedings in the Illinois General Assembly.

Several Important Chicago Bills Ordered to a Third Reading in the House.

Resolution Offered in the Senate Relative to the Military Occupation of Chicago.

Spicy Correspondence Between Governor Palmer and State's Attorney Reed.

Eddy's Illinois River Improvement Scheme—School Tax.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 15.—This morning the subject of eminent domain came up again in the House, and a motion to refer the whole matter back to the Committee on Corporations was lost by a very decided vote, which does not, however, indicate any gain by the friends of the Mason bill. The motion was an unwise and impolitic one, since it seemed to attempt to reverse the position just taken by the House, and therefore many who are opposed to the bill yet voted against this motion.

THE REVENUE BILL

was made the special order for next Tuesday, and its consideration is to be kept up every morning till the bill is finished, which will be some time in January.

SALT AND MILEAGE.

Mr. Eddy made a speech this morning, full of statistics, to show the importance and value of the proposition to utilize the waters at the head of the Fox and Desplaines Rivers, for the improvement of the Illinois River, and the same question was passed without difficulty and sent to the House.

THE TROOPS NEAR CHICAGO.

This morning Senator Harlan offered a resolution calling on the President to withdraw all the United States troops, or to modify orders by which they were used as a police. This provoked some discussion, in which Messrs. McNutt, Estell, Woodard, Harlan, and Voris took part, finally the resolutions were suspended from their instinct sent to the Judiciary Committee, which had the matter under consideration. Some who would support the resolution did not favor delay to suspend the rules.

SENATE—THE DISMISSAL OF OFFICERS.

The Senate spent the entire afternoon in discussing the resolution to dismiss some supernumerary officers, which had passed the

FEES AND SALARIES.

The Committee of the House on Fees and Salaries continued its labors last night, and succeeded in fixing the fees of Clerks of Probate Courts, at a rate said to be about 20 per cent higher than those of 1845.

SCHOOL TAX.

The House Committee on Education also met, and decided to report recommending the imposition of a four mill tax in order to raise a school fund. Now, since Cook County pays about two-fifths of the taxes, the result of such a rate of taxation would be, under the present valuation, to think, that money enough would be raised in Cook County to go a great ways toward defraying the expenses of the schools in the county. The House, however, will not be apt to pursue the course indicated by the committee.

The entire time of the House this afternoon was given up to four emergency bills relating to Cook County, or Chicago, all of which were finally ordered engrossed for a third reading. One of these was the bill which attempts to provide for a new assessment in Cook County, and which is so loosely worded as to be open to very grave objections. Another was the bill to transfer the children at the Chicago Reform School to Pontiac. A third was the bill to meet the difficulty of taxation in Chicago arising from the destruction of property by the fire, and the other bill to increase the powers of the Fire and Police Board. The principal subject of discussion, and nearly all the amendments offered, were directed to the first section, which confers on Mayors the power of removal. An attempt was made to require the concurrence of the Common Council, but that was defeated by a decided vote, after much talking on both sides. The section was, however, amended so as to prevent the Mayor from getting at persons appointed by the Governor, which means the Park Commissioners, or persons elected by the city or county, which signifies the Board of Police. This removal question came out of the way, two important amendments were made to the bill, one making it apply to all cities in the state, and the other making the Mayor removable by a majority of the Council.

The first one was supported by the representatives from Cairo and Springfield, and the latter by Messrs. Hall and Eighme. The last one met with no opposition. It was voted that, by the adoption of the first amendment, the bill would gain votes. This is very likely true, but by adopting it, it has lost some, and it is impossible to say what the net gain by the transaction is. There are still many who oppose the bill, and it will take a pretty full house to enable it to get one hundred and eighteen votes required. If it once gets into the Senate, it will be comparatively easy sailing, and it cannot anyway become a law before January.

CHICAGO MILITARY OCCUPATION—SPICY CORRESPONDENCE.

It may be remembered that Judge Williams, in his charge to the Grand Jury last month, directed them to pay no attention to a letter, said to have been written by Governor Palmer to State's Attorney Reed, but which that gentleman had seen only in the papers. The correspondence which follows relates to that statement:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPT.,
SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 16, 1871.

Hon. Chas. A. Reed, Attorney-at-Law, and Judicial Counsel, Chicago, Ill.:

DEAR SIR: I see in the despatches from Chicago this morning that you told Judge Williams to disregard any letter or letters written by me to your Excellency, Governor Palmer, until it was published. Will you be pleased to say to me whether it you are correctly reported. Very truly yours,

E. B. HARLAN, Private Secretary.

CHICAGO, Nov. 17, 1871.

Governor Palmer, Springfield, Ill.:

DEAR SIR: Last evening on my return to my house I found the letter of Colonel Haines from your secretary of the 10th inst. What I did not receive it before I know not, as the letter addressed to me at Springfield Judge Williams said in his charge to the grand jury in relation to the letter written by you to me, and the publishing of the same in the papers. Williams asked me about the letter, and I told him that the letter was dated Oct. 26, and marked "Private," and that I had seen a statement in the newspapers that such a letter had been written by you to me, but that I knew of the newspapers contained references to it before I received it, and that some period elapsed between the time I received it and the time I had shown the letter to anyone, except my wife. Before I had shown the letter to anyone, except my wife, and said to me that he knew I had been written to, by you, on the subject. He (Mr. B.) requested the letter, and I allowed him to have it copied. Any further information you may desire will be cheerfully furnished, if in my power. Ever your friend,

CHARLES M. REED, State's Attorney.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 20, 1871.

Charles H. Reed, Esq., State's Attorney, &c.:

SIR: Your letter of the 17th inst. reached me a day or two ago, but I have been too unwell until now to attend to it. You will agree with me that your statement contained in your letter is not like that which Judge Williams stated in his charge you made to him, and upon the basis of this substantial difference between the two statements, I would like to ask you, in the name of what I consider to be a great public principle, and, if I was mistaken in that, in the name of common fairness, how it is that you stood by and allowed Judge Williams to make the statement of what you told him with his manifest purpose to create prejudice against me, without correcting his report of what you told him about the particulars of the letter? The effect of Judge Williams' charge, and the bitterly hostile attack upon me, is his insinuation that my letter to you was published without your knowledge, and upon the letter to you was based a charge of creating prejudice in the public mind, and yet you stood by conscious that his charge was based upon a false statement in fact, and yet did not correct him. Now, how do you reconcile that with justice and fairness? Respectfully,

JOHN M. PALMER.

LEGISLATIVE.

SENATE.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 15.

Senate assembled at 10 a. m.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill relating to the reclamation of swamps and overflowed lands. Tabled. Also bill relating to wills, with sundry amendments. Tabled.

NAVIGATION SCHEME.

The special order Eddy's resolutions regarding Fox River lakes) was taken up.

Mr. EDDY stated that the resolution proposed simply an official investigation of the subject set forth without expense to the State. It was settled that the Illinois River must be improved. The people had tried the canal method, instead of doing so. The proposed cost of locks and dams was $2,500,000. The cost by the plan proposed in the resolution could be accomplished for one-tenth part of that sum. The estimated cost of improvement in figures was as follows:

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8,170 acres in square feet swamp land at 8c..	$ 19,770
1,256 acres upland at $15	19,260
Dam across Fox River	20,000
Dam across Desplaines River	5,000
Other dams and dykes	10,000
Damage to water power	15,000
	$113,970
Add 10 per cent for contingencies	11,397
Total	$124,315

The value of water-power at McHenry would, in his opinion, reduce the cost to $110,000. The minimum depth of water in the Illinois is three feet; The depth desired, five feet. The velocity of the current of the Illinois is one mile per hour; width an average of 400 feet. To produce additional depth of two feet will require each hour a body of water one mile long, one foot wide, and two feet deep; and this would be required for seventy days. He further proceeded to show that the improvement was a sanitary measure of great importance.

After remarks by Senators DORE and YORIS in opposition, and KEELER, FERGUS and FULLER in favor. The resolution was adopted.

PAY AND MILEAGE.

Mr. LANGLEY, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred a resolution directing payment of the constitutional $10 and mileage to members filling vacancies, reported the same back, recommending its adoption. Concurred in.

SUPREME COURT BILL.

Mr. PIERCE, from the Committee on Finance, reported back Senate bill No. 24, to furnish rooms for the Supreme Court, with amendments. The first of the amendments was to take the matter of furnishing out of the hands of the Secretary of State, and leaving it in the hands of the Supreme Judges.

Mr. EDSALL protested against placing money matters in the hands of Supreme Judges. They were elected for higher purposes.

Mr. MCNULTA joined in the protest. He did not like to force the Supreme Judges into the position of carpenters, house-renters, and jobbers.

Mr. DORE held himself to be as good as Supreme Judges, and it was no disgrace for him to contract for housebuilding or furnishing.

Mr. UNDERWOOD saw nothing undignified in Supreme Judges directing the furnishing of their court rooms. The amendments were concurred in.

Mr. HARLAN offered the following joint resolution:

That the President of the United States be solicited to withdraw from this State all and any such troops of the United States army as may be at this time on duty in the city of Chicago as military police, or that the orders for their government be so modified as to prohibit their employment as police or in any other way interfere with the duties or functions of any officer created under the laws of the State.

Mr. HARLAN proceeded, in the course of his remarks, to state that it was a matter of certainty that such troops were now in Chicago upon public duty, and that it was due to the dignity of the civil power and sovereignty of the State, and the strengthening arm of the Executive that such troops should be withdrawn or relieved from any approach to police duty.

Mr. EDSALL approved the suspension of the rules for the reason that, when the Senate acts, it should be done with due deliberation, and upon a report from the Committee of the Whole. The question at issue was as to whether the General Government had a right to introduce troops into the State of Illinois, in time of actual insurrection, without the request of the Legislature, or, in the vacation of that body, at the request of the Executive. He also stated, in answer to a question from Mr. Voris, that the citizens who asked for the troops to be sent to Chicago went beyond the constitution; and that the Federal Government had no right to cause troops to act—said to the civil power of Illinois, a request of which [illegible] had been ousted from their duties and powers. He saw in the resolution a deep laid scheme to place upon the record an endorsement of the action from which the President had attempted to saurp civil power, and that the Republican party had cried Amen. If the resolution was passed and sent to the President, that officer would make sufficient reply to it by calling the attention of Congress to it in his letter to the Secretary of War, directing General Sheridan to rescind any and all orders issued by him in any way contravening the constitution or laws of Illinois, or interfering in any way with the civil authority. But that no advantage might be taken of the two-thirds vote required for the suspension of the rules, he would hi self vote to suspend the rules, that the resolution might be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WOODARD, as representing the citizens of Chicago, was of opinion that the Governor of the standing on mere technical ground; but that the citizens who requested the presence of troops made a mistake. He stated that since October 28 no soldiers had been on duty as police.

The rules were suspended, and the resolution referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS ON A THIRD READING.

The bill to provide for re-recording deeds in Cook County, was taken up, and the amendment giving the price at five cents, was adopted, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

THE GENERAL INCORPORATION BILL FOR RAILROADS

was taken up, the amendments of the Committee of the Whole concurred in, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

ESCHEAT AND EMINENT DOMAIN.

The bill No. 833, being Nelson's Eminent Domain bill, was taken up, the question being on recommitting all the bills on this subject to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. MERRITT opposed the motion, after the thorough discussion which the subject had received.

Mr. SPRINGER said his object in recommitting was to have a bill reported back which would harmonize some of the conflicting interests. He was willing to have the committee instructed to report back a bill to-morrow, based on the principle of the Dunham act.

Mr. CUMMINGS opposed the motion, as an effort to kill the bill.

Mr. RICHARDSON said the residents of his city were opposed to Nelson's bill, but he thought the motion to recommit a very black one, since it was the sense of the House.

The motion to refer was [illegible] yeas, 44; nays, 99. The amendments of the Committee of the Whole were adopted and the bill ordered to a second reading.

COOK, ETC.

Mr. CAREY, from the [illegible] committee, reported back a substitute for the bill requiring officers to [illegible] and to [illegible] and it was read the first time.

The same committee reported back several bills with unfavorable reports, which were concurred in.

The same committee reported back, with an unfavorable recommendation, a bill for the election of Masters in Chancery by the people. This report was concurred in, on the ground that the people were as competent to elect Masters in Chancery as they were Judges, and defended on the ground that they were not.

The report was not concurred in.

The House bill to make appropriations to cover certain small expenses of the General Assembly was taken up. The question being on concurring in certain amendments striking out certain items, the amendments were not concurred in—yeas, 71; nays, 35.

COOK COUNTY TAXES.

Mr. CAMPBELL asked leave to have the order limiting the bill to rebate taxes in the burnt district in Chicago to the Committee of the Whole discharged, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

Mr. CUMMINGS objected.

Mr. CAMPBELL explained the necessity for the passage of the bill, since they could not without it distribute any tax in the burnt district.

The motion to suspend the rules was lost—yeas, 82; nays, 90.

SHELF PROPOSITION.

A resolution was offered instructing the proper officers to put shelves under the desks of members at an expense of 40 cents per member.

The resolution was not adopted—yeas, 62; nays, 68.

JOINT RESOLUTION.

Mr. WEBB offered a joint resolution instructing the United States Senators to get through a law to establish a term of the United States Circuit Court at Chicago.

The resolution was adopted.

MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY INDEBTEDNESS.

The bill to provide for the funding of the municipal and county indebtedness was taken up and sundry amendments adopted and it was sent to the Committee of the Whole.

THE REVENUE BILL.

Mr. SHORT offered a resolution that the Revenue bill be taken up Tuesday, and made the special order for every morning until it was disposed of. The resolution was adopted.

COOK COUNTY ASSESSMENT BILL.

Mr. WILLIAMSON asked leave to get the bill for assessing property in Cook County taken out of the Committee of the Whole. There was, he said, no means of raising money in a single school district in the county.

Mr. CUMMINGS was opposed to passing any bill out of its regular order. He did not object to these bills in order to delay them, and he would move to go into Committee of the Whole on all the bills on the subject.

Mr. PHELPS wanted the Mayor's bill included.

Mr. CUMMINGS consented, and the motion was agreed to, and the House went into Committee of the Whole.

The bill for the reassessing of property in Cook County was first read.

Mr. MERRITT opposed it, since they could not make a reassessment on the property as it was. They must collect taxes on the value of the property in April, 1871, and not December, 1871.

Mr. HUMPHREY opposed the amendment, since some men would be unable to pay their taxes.

Mr. WILLIAMSON also opposed it. They could not fix the value of property in April.

The amendment was not adopted and the bill ordered reported back, with a recommendation it pass.

CHICAGO ASSESSMENT BILL.

The bill to prevent the collection of taxes on property destroyed by fire, and authorizing the Common Council of Chicago to amend appropriation bills, pass new ones, and reduce taxes and special assessments, was ordered reported back with a favorable recommendation.

THE MAYOR'S BILL

was next taken up.

Mr. CAMPBELL offered an amendment exempting from the power of removal all officers appointed by the Governor. Adopted.

Mr. CAMPBELL offered a further amendment that the Mayor report to the Council the reasons for removing any officer. Adopted.

Mr. MERRITT offered an amendment requiring the concurrence of a majority of all the members of the Council in removal.

Mr. PHELPS opposed the amendment as unfavorable to the effect of the bill and was followed by Messrs. PHELPS and MORRISON.

Mr. RICHARDSON said if the bill was good for Chicago it was good for all cities. He was opposed to giving any one man the power granted by the bill to the Mayor of Chicago, and he was against the bill as it stood. The people had elected a full set of Aldermen, and if they expressed the sentiments of the people they should not try to legislate against them.

He favors Mr. Merritt's amendment, and wanted the bill to include cities of 20,000 people.

Mr. LOCKE favored the constitution of affairs in Chicago, and showed the impolicy of the amendment.

The committee rose.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

JUDICIAL.

Mr. LEE offered a resolution instructing the Representatives in Congress to urge the passage of a bill for another United States District Court in Illinois, which was adopted.

THE MAYORS.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Mayors' bill.

Mr. DIXON spoke against the amendment.

Mr. LEE, of Peoria, followed in defence of the bill, claiming that it did not give the Mayor the sweeping powers which it had been said it did. It was demanded by Cook County members and by the people of Chicago, as shown by the recent election. It was absolutely necessary to stop the corruption prevailing in that city. The amendment was lost—yeas, 38; nays, 64.

Mr. MERRITT offered another amendment provided that the Governor may remove the Mayor at any time when he thinks necessity demands, and appoint a person to act.

Mr. PHILLIPS offered an amendment to the amendment prohibiting any Mayor from turning over power to any military officer, and on doing so shall be removed and a new election be had for a successor.

Mr. Phillip's amendment was ruled out of order.

Mr. Merritt's amendment was lost.

Mr. Phillip's amendment was next offered, and its author made a speech in favor of it, wanting them to speak out to endorse the Governor who had come out in such a manly way in defence of State rights, &c. He proceeded to defend the Governor and accuse Representatives of trying to cover up the matter. The amendment was lost.

Mr. CUMMINGS was opposed to the bill if it gave power to remove elective officers, but would vote for it if it did not. His moved an amendment making the bill not applicable to any person elected by qualified voters of the city or county.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. KING, of Jersey, offered an amendment requiring concurrence of a majority of the Council in removal. Lost.

Mr. SPRAGUE offered an amendment to make the bill apply to all cities in the State. Adopted—yeas, 85; nays, 36.

Mr. BROWN, of Massac, offered an amendment giving the Mayor power to remove only officers whom he should appoint. The amendment was lost, Mr. Humphrey being the only Cook county member voting for it.

The section was adopted.

Mr. MERRITT offered an additional section that the act should not be in force after 1874. Lost—yeas, 56; nays, 70.

The bill was ordered reported back with the recommendation that it pass.

The committee rose.

COOK COUNTY ASSESSMENT BILLS.

The bill to equalize property in Cook County was taken up and ordered to a third reading.

The bill authorizing the passage of new appropriated bills, to prevent collection of taxes on property destroyed by fire, was ordered to a third reading.

THE MAYOR'S BILL

was taken up, and the amendments of the Committee of the Whole adopted.

Mr. GALLOWAY opposed making the Mayor chairman of the Council, since it put too much on the Mayor.

Mr. CAMPBELL favored the amendment, which was adopted.

Mr. PHELPS offered an amendment giving the Mayor power to remove all people appointed by the Governor, Supervisors, or confirmed by the Council. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. CASEY, of Jefferson, expressed himself in favor of the act should not remain in force after 1874. Lost—yeas, 28; nays, 86.

Mr. PHILLIPS offered an amendment to limit the bill to cities of 100,000 people. He was in favor of its provisions, but did not see any reason why either because he ill-treated his fellow-men another. He accuses several witnesses who testified on the trial, of perjury. He read a paper for the delivery of his body to the surgeons

MRS. WHARTON.

Her Trial in Baltimore for the Murder of General Ketchum.

Report of the Testimony of Charles Ketchum, Son of the General,

BALTIMORE, Dec. 15.—In the Wharton case, today, Judge Miller ruled out the question propounded to Van Ness, as to how he came to hear Mrs. Wharton's house on a certain day, if well or sick; his symptoms, &c.

Charles Ketchum was sworn. He is a son of the late General Ketchum. Has known prisoner for twenty years. Remembers the day when his father left Washington for Baltimore, June 5, his health then was perfectly good, as far as he (the witness) knew. He had some throat in April; not since. Witness next saw his father on Friday, 9th June, when he was dead. Saw Mrs. Wharton at Mrs. Chubb's house in Washington, on the 5th day of June. Knew she was coming to Washington. When he met with his brother he spoke to him about something then, saying she also had lost a good friend. Her eyes were filled with tears. She regretted to hear of his business matters so soon after his father's death, but necessity compelled her to do so. She then said she had called to see about $6,000 in bonds she had given my father; that she was going to leave Washington on Friday, and desired a letter of credit; she wished to secure the bonds, and said she was going to Europe and would leave New York in July. Knew she was going

ROME.

The Terrible Story of the Chicago Fire.

New Life in the Eternal City.

Glimpses of American Artists---Archeological Barbarities.

Preparations for the Reception of the King and the Opening of the Parliament.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

ROME, Italy, Nov. 17.

THE CHICAGO FIRE;

The sad tidings of the calamity of Chicago reached us in the Tyrol, at a season of pastoral festivity, when the cattle were returning from their various Alps, or summer-pastures, with their barbaric crowns, embroidered neck-bells, and garlands,—the cabins being filled with these sleek, well-fed cows, with the lesser flocks of goats and sheep, like the migrating wealth of the primeval patriarchs. On they came proudly, every cattle conscious of their own dignity and worth, attended by the no less conscious owner and his subordinates, all in their Sunday best and hats decorated with mountain flowers,—a truly Idyllian show, slowly passing through the quiet villages to their home pastures.

In the midst of these scenes of repose and pastoral prosperity came the terrible story of ruin and ruin to tens of thousands, whilst hearts were brought into closer sympathy with one dear Roman friend who had visited the Chicago birthplace this summer, and who, also just about to return to go hidden again in the little circle for the winter, found herself pressed amongst the sufferers by the fire.

In Florence we met several who more or less were sorrowing, if not for their own loss, at least for those of other dear friends. Rome, however, the grief and ruin have come home to many families, and every heart is drawn into deep brotherly and sisterly sympathy. Subscriptions have been left at the various bankers, and Mr. Shakspeare Wood immediately announced a lecture at his own house on the remarkable excavations of the remarkable basilica of San Clemente; and on the following day an excursion was made thither when Father Mullooly, the excellent Prior of that monastery, had the subterranean church and the lately-excavated house of Kithras illuminated for the purpose. The proceeds of this well-arranged archeological entertainment amounted to 220 francs, which were given to the fund for the relief of Chicago,—the whole being, in fact, devised for that purpose. Miss Foley also, just returned from her summer sojourn, has lost no time in collecting from her numerous friends gifts of sketches, drawings, &c.,—every kind of work by which could be available for the purpose,—for the relief of the sufferers. All are willing to do what is yet in their power to aid us, and I thank God that Christian nations, instead of rushing into war, one against the other, rise up with a general sentiment of love and sympathy for the arms of success and sympathy. May it ever be so with the United States of Great Britain and America; may they stand before the world, not growing daily more powerful in principle and Christianity—Love to thy neighbor.

RETURNING TO ROME.

A Scene.—It was very pleasant to make one's way to the hurrying porter who, shouldering up an armful of our numerous little impediments, at the crowded railway station of Florence, demanded whither we were bound. It was ten days or more since all the happy Tyrol where we have spent four special months of summer enjoyment. We had travelled leisurely, visiting Padua and Venice, and had lingered long and lastingly among the art-treasures and the kindred scenes of Florence. But now the morning was come for the first stage of the journey to be taken, and it was with a feeling of satisfaction that we replied, "A Roma!" seeing that those we loved were waiting us there, and that, in some few hours, we should find ourselves at home in our own old nest and house," as St. Paul had done more than eighteen hundred years before.

"If you are for Rome, make haste and get your places!" said a friendly voice, in the crowd which is going is immense, so the best places will be taken!"

And so it was. All Florence seemed bent homeward bound for Rome, as if following thither the vast hoards of furniture which we had been loading and moving toward the station, and the whole eight days that we dwelt there. A detachment of the third thousand government officials, high and low, whose exile from Florence to Rome has left so many places vacant in the one city, and filled the hearts and whetted the cupidity of landlords in the other, was unquestionably on the move this morning. To many, perhaps, of the *impiegati* or officials, but also of the less affluent class of *forestieri*, or strangers, this great transportation of inhabitants into Rome can have caused no end of anxiety. The sung little homes of last winter are all snatched up and pre-occupied. He who have first come have the great advantage, and the *locanti* who have been here for weeks or it may be months, have settled themselves down, with their wives and children, in the pleasant apartments where happy English and Americans gave, last winter, their cheerful little parties, and felt themselves delightfully at home.

Fortunately for us, we had no anxiety of this kind, as we sped forward through that golden autumn day, we knew that a home awaiting for us, spreading out affectionate arms, and prepared to receive us. Through the old Italian cities, each with its peculiar claim to notice and veneration, standing forth clear and white on its slope, bright in the blaze of the sun, unsheltered and unabodowed from the heat, as it had stood through thousands of hot summers before picturesque, quaint, and of a private family, Arezzo and Cortona; then the rose, silvery Thrasimene, lying like enchanted lake, with its fairy islands, and its memories of the bloody Romans who fell before the army of Hannibal, when a stream ran blood, and is the Sanguinnette to this day, and when the rage of battle made the combatants unconscious of the earthquakes which overturned cities and made the mountains tremble.

So we sped, that bright day, along the valley of that peaceful river, the Arno, by Incisa and Assisi, with its memory of the blood of saints; past Spoleto, and Terni, and Narni, with its grand ruins of the broken arch, the *organo*, or buts of the shepherds. Its immense flocks are drawn together for shearing, a dense black and white mass, lowing in the twilight, watched over by the huge but ever-trusty dogs, whilst the shepherd himself, immovable as a block of stone, stands to watch the train speed past, wrapped in his long cloak and leaning on his staff.

It, Fate's is now in view, and Rome, no longer subject to the great Church, spreads out her seven hills. Now we have passed the walls, and the first objects meet our eyes; the old marble statue of Rome, standing aloft on the viewing machine by the villa Negroni, with its grand pines and rows of cypresses; and now we are in the yet unfinished station, and dear familiar faces beam upon us, and dear familiar voices bid us once more welcome.

Two unusually crowded trains arrived at Rome from Florence at the same moment,—one of the express, and the ordinary train, which had preceded us from Florence by two or three hours,—and both bringing in crowds of people, with interminable piles of luggage, that it was nearly an hour before we could receive our own and depart.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE CITY.

Rome is indeed becoming a lovely and a gorgeous city; and our friends, as we proceeded onward, gave us to understand the almost impossibility which it had appeared a week ago that quarters could be found for the new streets were being laid out, and new houses had been built; but "do that you will find room for your visitors into your little first season! A grand suite of apartments in one of the finest palaces, entirely with their broad marble stairs and frescoed walls and ceilings, might still be had with but moderate advance on the cost of last winter; but, the dear little cozy rooms which we all remembered with a sort of affection, they were all gone. This had been written to us, as I have said, in Florence, and the newspapers testified to the same effect also.

But few things are so bad as the are represented, and now a home was waiting for us in the very quarters which we preferred to all others, close to the beautiful Pincio, and overlooking the western part of Rome, away over the Campagna to Monte Mario, crowned with its villa and cypress wood,—the height from which tradition relates that Constantine beheld the vision of the cross which made him and his army Christians.

Rome has evidently been very busy through the summer; she has, so to speak, put off her shabby garments, washed her face, and made herself look smart, in readiness for the great days that are at hand. The old inmates of many a convent, as I mentioned in my last, have been compelled to leave their long-accustomed homes, by command of the new government, which has applied their ancient and once sacred domiciles to the use of soldiers and official clerks. The decree has gone forth, and many touching stories are told of venerable men and women, sometimes even sick, almost to death, being turned forcibly into the open street—they having, according to the command of the Holy Father, held their post resolutely until the doors being broken open by soldiers, who then marched in through the breach, the hapless, weeping inmates were forced to evacuate. One exception, however, I am glad to say, is to be made by order of government, as regards this arbitrary law of ejectment, in favor of the convent of the Tor di Specchi, on account of two ladies Mastai, nieces of the Pope, who are among its inmates—the one as a nun, the other as a boarder. So long as they live the convent will remain unappropriated and sacred to its original purpose. This convent holds a high place amongst Roman Catholics, being founded by Saint Francisca Romana, who gave it the name of "The Ladies' Looking-Glass," as he desired his order to be mirrors or feminine grace and purity; and it is said that the members of this order are remarkable for these high Christian characteristics.

Rome, as I said, is becoming both a populous and an active city. New faces meet you at every turn, and the people are all so busily employed that you can get nothing done. Woe to him who wants a lock repairing or a little job of carpenter's work doing: all are so busy in fitting up the new houses and settling in the new comers and have no time to attend to you. Hammering and sawing, and pitching and carrying, and doing in one day the work of two. That is the state of things now in Rome. It is really alive and full of activity. New gas works are erected, and the lighting of streets is to be worthy of a capital; some hundreds of acres of land are appropriated on the Esquiline for the erection of manufactories. The streets are to be widened,—a slice even of the Barberina Garden being about to be taken to increase the width of the new historical Via Venti Settembre (formerly Via Paola Pia, leading direct from the gate of the Italian triumphal entry to the Quirinale Palace). Clergymen of various religious creeds and nations have returned, or will shortly return, all eager to secure sites for their new churches and chapels within the walls.

ART GOSSIP.

Artists are returning to their studios, all with good heart, in the well-grounded expectation that this will be a season of an unexampled prosperity, as the last was, of depression and disappointment; and, indeed, to some of our friends, it has already opened with good earnest of success. Miss Margaret Foley, for instance, who is working very actively for Chicago, has sold to England a beautiful group in marble, and has received various commissions for her admirable medallion portraits in marble. Miss Hosmer has returned within the last few days, having spent a week on her homeward journey with the Queen of Naples, at Starnberg. Mr. Tilton has brought with him, as the fruit of his summer industry in the Engadine, a portfolio of remarkably fine sketches. He, however, is still engaged on his large oil-picture of the Temple of Day in Pæstum, which, I trust, will, in spite of plus springs up from want, overcrowding, and pernicious corruption. Typhoid fever is a "right-out fever," according to Brown: a "typhogenic fever," according to Smith; or a "cesspool fever," in the words of other authors. It is independent of want or overcrowding, and is not contagious from person to person. It is what its new official name, enteric fever, indicates. It is an enteric disease, a fever especially characterized by intestinal disorder. It has nothing in common with typhus fever in its origin, its clinical history, or duration; and in many cases it presents none of those symptoms of nervous depression by which, in other cases, the term typhoid is commonly applied, and with which, therefore, it is, in the popular, and even in the medical, mind, closely associated.

Enteric fever is happily by no means always "typhoid" in its type if it be so in its name. It is, however, always associated with disorder, and, in a large and the large majority of cases, certainly goes on to ulceration of the inner coat of the bowels. Together with the intestinal derangements which accompany and indicate this primary disorder, other symptoms occur whose more or less of severity afford the means of prognosis. A brief summary of the ordinary course of typhoid fever will make intelligible the deductions which may fairly be drawn from the general facts of the Prince's case. The approach of the fever is in most cases with the Prince, the patient is able to follow his usual avocations and occupation, if with something less than his usual zest. The actual inhibition of these pursuits is not compelled back to date not later than the beginning of this month. During the whole of the first fortnight the Prince shot and rode as usual, shooting at Sandringham, and subsequently at Lord Carlington's preserves, and was sufficiently well to spend an active day in town two weeks before the fortnight's period of incubation of the poison was complied back for the symptoms of typhoid declared themselves. His only troublesome previous symptom—a slight whitlow—was apparently one of mere temporary inconvenience, and his first actual day of severe *malaise* was last Monday fortnight, when he had a slight shivering, and felt indisposed for out-door exercise. Then followed the usual symptoms of irregular chills, loss of appetite, headache, intestinal derangement, rose-colored eruption, and considerable amount of febrile heat. Some of these symptoms have been more sharply developed in the case of the Prince. It is known that the fever has gone on to delirium, and that, at a later stage than is compatible with a thoroughly favorable promise, there was more than one symptom of some little gravity. Hence the honest and close fashion in which have been issued by his medical attendants, read by the interpretation of competent knowledge, have inspired a very natural anxiety. It is at this stage a matter of the utmost satisfaction that the Prince is maintaining his strength, that he is less "restless," that the fever is abating, and that the ordinary cause of exhaustion in typhoid fever is favorably subsiding. The appetite is, too, we are glad to learn, improving, and the Prince is able to take nourishment satisfactorily. It is the loss of strength and flesh, the consequence and exponent of intestinal disorder, which would indicate the progress of local lessons and a mischievous type of disease.

The London *Times* gives in detail an account of the progress of the fever. This report shows that soon after the fever set in the mind of the Prince began to wander. The first lucid interval he had was on the birthday of his wife, the 1st of December, when he exclaimed in a natural tone of voice: "This is the Princess Mary's birthday." On another occasion, just before his relapse, something or other was said in his hearing about the Queen, and he asked: "Has the Queen arrived from Scotland? Does she know I am ill?" With the exception of these brief intervals the Prince has been unconscious up to the present hour.

Where the Disease Was Contracted.

A leading London journal, in its issue of the 20th of November, made the following statement relative to the place where, and the mode and manner how the Prince of Wales contracted the fever:

The illness of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is understood to date from his recent visit to Lord Londesborough. Typhoid fever is known to be a zymotic fever, arising usually from poison generated from sewage. The more severe effects of this poison are to produce the fever; its minor effects are to produce less serious forms of constitutional disturbance. Several of the members of the distinguished party assembled at Lord Londesborough's house, which is in the neighborhood of Scarborough, have suffered more or less severely from such symptoms. Lord Chesterfield, we regret to learn, has since his return home been attacked with typhoid fever in a very severe form. The symptoms declared themselves somewhat later than was the case with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, but the attack is apparently more severe.

[A London paper of the same day speaking on the same subject, said:]

As we yesterday stated, Lord Chesterfield, who was, at the same time as the Prince of Wales, a guest at Lord Londesborough's house, near Scarborough, has been attacked with typhoid fever. This fact has given rise to an impression that the seeds of the Prince's malady were sown during his recent visit to York shire. It is fair to say, as we are enabled on the best authority to do, that before the Prince's arrival, the drains at Londesborough Lodge had been examined and put into perfect order, and that a thorough wash out of the house to keep them constantly flushed. The water supply was derived from the waterworks in Scarborough. The fact that four young children of Lord Londesborough's had been staying in the house for three months previous to the visit of the Prince of Wales, and that they have been and are in perfect health, gives some reason to suppose that the Prince's illness is not due to any defect in the sanitary arrangements at Londesborough Lodge.

Singular Resemblance Between the Illness of Prince Albert and the Prince of Wales.

The fact that the illness of the Prince of Wales has so strikingly resembled that which resulted in the death of his father, Prince Albert, lends renewed interest to the following account, taken from the London *Times*, Fry, commanding, the great regiment, who had not, perhaps, drawn their arms, nor ever in their lives loaded a musket such as they were required to use, were placed in a very exposed position at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., and, as was anticipated, they were surprised on Saturday morning, April 5, and on Sunday, 6th, all were either killed, wounded, routed, or taken prisoners. A large per cent was killed on the ground as the numerous pension certificates, dated April 6, will attest. Of green recruits of Captains Nelton's, Foley, for instance, who is working very actively for Chicago, has sold to England a beautiful group in marble, and has received various commissions for her admirable medallion portraits in marble. Miss Hosmer has returned within the last few days, having spent a week on her homeward journey with the Queen of Naples, at Starnberg. Mr. Tilton has brought with him, as the fruit of his summer industry in the Engadine, a portfolio of remarkably fine sketches. He, however, is still engaged on his large oil-picture of the Temple of Day in Pæstum, which, I trust, will, in spite of plus springs up from want, overcrowding, and pernicious corruption. Typhoid fever is a "right-out fever," according to Brown: a "typhogenic fever," according to Smith; or a "cesspool fever," in the words of other authors. It is independent of want or overcrowding, and is not contagious from person to person. It is what its new official name, enteric fever, indicates. It is an enteric disease, a fever especially characterized by intestinal disorder. It has nothing in common with typhus fever in its origin, its clinical history, or duration; and in many cases it presents none of those symptoms of nervous depression by which, in other cases, the term typhoid is commonly applied, and with which, therefore, it is, in the popular, and even in the medical, mind, closely associated.

Enteric fever is happily by no means always "typhoid" in its type if it be so in its name. It is, however, always associated with disorder, and in the large majority of cases, certainly goes on to ulceration of the inner coat of the bowels. Together with the intestinal derangements which accompany and indicate this primary disorder, other symptoms occur whose more or less of severity afford the means of prognosis. A brief summary of the ordinary course of typhoid fever will make intelligible the deductions which may fairly be drawn from the general facts of the Prince's case. The approach of the fever is in most cases with the Prince, the patient is able to follow his usual avocations and occupation, if with something less than his usual zest. The actual inhibition of these pursuits is not compelled back to date not later than the beginning of this month. During the whole of the first fortnight the Prince shot and rode as usual, shooting at Sandringham, and subsequently at Lord Carlington's preserves, and was sufficiently well to spend an active day in town two weeks before the fortnight's period of incubation of the poison was complied back for the symptoms of typhoid declared themselves. His only troublesome previous symptom—a slight whitlow—was apparently one of mere temporary inconvenience, and his first actual day of severe *malaise* was last Monday fortnight, when he had a slight shivering, and felt indisposed for out-door exercise. Then followed the usual symptoms of irregular chills, loss of appetite, headache, intestinal derangement, rose-colored eruption, and considerable amount of febrile heat. Some of these symptoms have been more sharply developed in the case of the Prince. It is known that the fever has gone on to delirium, and that, at a later stage than is compatible with a thoroughly favorable promise, there was more than one symptom of some little gravity. Hence the honest and close fashion in which have been issued by his medical attendants, read by the interpretation of competent knowledge, have inspired a very natural anxiety. It is at this stage a matter of the utmost satisfaction that the Prince is maintaining his strength, that he is less "restless," that the fever is abating, and that the ordinary cause of exhaustion in typhoid fever is favorably subsiding. The appetite is, too, we are glad to learn, improving, and the Prince is able to take nourishment satisfactorily. It is the loss of strength and flesh, the consequence and exponent of intestinal disorder, which would indicate the progress of local lessons and a mischievous type of disease.

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The Oldest Enlisted Private in the Late War.

From the White Hall (Ill.) Register.

A paragraph has been going the rounds of the papers and magazines in the country, that James Wilkner, who, in September, 1861, at the age of 65 years, enlisted as a private in Company G, First Pennsylvania Volunteers, "was undoubtedly the oldest enlisted private that served in the late war."

Presuming that he is the oldest yet heard of, we have knowledge of one still older than he, in the person of Hiram Holliday, of Greenfield, Green County, Illinois, who enlisted at Camp Carrollton, in Captain Reddish's company, H, of the Sixty-first Illinois Volunteers, November, 1861, and was mustered into the service in February, 1862 at an age considerably over 66 years. The rolls do not disclose his age, nor does the Adjutant General's report; and also in Volume 3 of that report, page 363, where his name appears, he is credited to Jersey County, but too many persons hereabouts know him to cause any question on that account.

The great disaster at Shiloh, that overtook the Sixty-first, in April, 1862, only a few weeks after the regiment left Carrollton, is well remembered. There, by order of General Prentice, and with the assistance of Colonel Fry, commanding, the green regiment, who had not, perhaps, drawn their arms, nor ever in their lives loaded a musket such as they were required to use, were placed in a very exposed position at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., and, as was anticipated, they were surprised on Saturday morning, April 5, and on Sunday, 6th, all were either killed, wounded, routed, or taken prisoners. A large per cent was killed on the ground as the numerous pension certificates, dated April 6, will attest. Of green recruits of Captains Nelton's, Foley, for instance, who is working very actively for Chicago, has sold to England a beautiful group in marble, and has received various commissions for her admirable medallion portraits in marble. Miss Hosmer has returned within the last few days, having spent a week on her homeward journey with the Queen of Naples, at Starnberg. Mr. Tilton has brought with him, as the fruit of his summer industry in the Engadine, a portfolio of remarkably fine sketches. He, however, is still engaged on his large oil-picture of the Temple of Day in Pæstum, which, I trust, will, in spite of plus springs up from want, overcrowding, and pernicious corruption. Typhoid fever is a "right-out fever," according to Brown: a "typhogenic fever," according to Smith; or a "cesspool fever," in the words of other authors. It is independent of want or overcrowding, and is not contagious from person to person. It is what its new official name, enteric fever, indicates. It is an enteric disease, a fever especially characterized by intestinal disorder. It has nothing in common with typhus fever in its origin, its clinical history, or duration; and in many cases it presents none of those symptoms of nervous depression by which, in other cases, the term typhoid is commonly applied, and with which, therefore, it is, in the popular, and even in the medical, mind, closely associated.

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AN ALDERMANIC CLEARING-HOUSE.

When the investigation comes on, and when a sharp-scented committee, or grand jury, shall get after the money extorted by the knaves in the Common Council from candidates and citizens, it is most likely that they will come upon a new kind of clearing-house, where money is received, balances struck, certificates issued, accounts kept, checks paid, interest allowed, etc., etc., all in consideration of notes given in the aforesaid Common Council.

It is believed by the best-informed citizens who have had occasion to approach the Common Council for any purpose during the past year or two, that one of the Aldermen is an agent, stockholder, or officer of some kind of a bank; and that, when any one of the Ring makes a contract for the passage of an ordinance appropriating money, or for the personal benefit of any body, the person to be benefited is required to deposit a sum agreed upon, in this bank, to the credit of the Alderman. The bank has the use of the money while the ordinance is pending. Should the ordinance be passed, the money belongs to the Alderman to whose credit it is deposited, and the bank distributes it among those by whose votes the order was passed. This, however, does not prevent the payment of money directly to particular Aldermen. Each one has the right to make all he can. When the sum is large, say where the total proceeds are $50,000 or $60,000, that sum is added to the appropriation. To illustrate: If A wants to sell a lot to the city, for which he is willing to take $20,000, he is required to make his bid $30,000, or $35,000, or $40,000, and place in the hands of a selected Alderman an assignment of so much thereof as the Ring shall demand. In all offers to sell land to the city, a large sum, in addition to the real price, is included, which is to be distributed among the Aldermen very differently. We understand there are plenty of citizens who can testify to having made honest bids, ignorant of this Alderman regulation, which were, therefore, refused. We invite attention to two short articles in this morning's issue, copied from the *Staats-Zeitung*, in which direct interrogatories are propounded to two well-known citizens upon points covered by what we have written; and the answers to these questions will be looked for with interest.

The operations of the Ring have not been confined to levies upon those seeking Aldermanic favors. When individuals or corporations having interests more or less dependent upon city legislation fail to furnish a regular stipend for peace, some Alderman has been delegated to propose a hostile ordinance. Status armed, the knife has been held over the victim, and a deposit in the bank demanded as an exemption. We have heard it suggested that, between July and November of 1871, as much as $30,000 was paid by one corporation in this city for the defeat of a proposed ordinance. This sum was paid, so runs the story, two-thirds to the Common Council and one-third to outside partners. Whatever truth there may be in this report can be ascertained either by a grand jury than by any committee of the Council. These infamous transactions will serve to answer the question why the dead-beats who so often get to the Board of Aldermen seek an office of great trouble, to which no compensation is attached. It serves to explain, also, the frantic efforts made by the aforesaid Aldermen whose terms expired in November to be re-elected, and their previous effort to get possession of the Relief Fund. If they had succeeded in the latter attempt, there would have been several dividends declared at the Aldermanic clearing-house. The necessity for the reform movement is now plain. The fact that some of the persons elected as reformers have proven frauds shows only that the work of reform must be continued. So great, however, is the danger to the city that the board must be purified at once. Every man now a member of the board, and every city officer, of whatever grade, who demands or accepts any consideration for official act, must be expelled from office at all hazards. Parties are so equally divided in the Council, and so many of its members are themselves guilty, that it is not likely they will expel each other. The law requires a vote of two-thirds of all the Aldermen elected to expel a member. The expulsion of any one of them will require the concurrence of a large number of those equally guilty.

The courts are the proper places for the investigation of the performances of these scoundrels. Every man in the Council who has participated in these proceedings ought to be brought to the criminal bar by indictment. The effect of the conviction of nineteen or twenty Aldermen for bribery will be felt in Chicago for half a century.

THE CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.

The House of Representatives have agreed to a scheme of Congressional apportionment by which the whole number of Representatives is increased to 283. The present number is 241, with two additional members for Nevada and Nebraska admitted since 1860. There were several schemes before Congress, which we reproduce:

Whole number	241	250	260	270	280	290	300	283
Alabama	6	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Arkansas	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
California	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Connecticut	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Delaware	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Florida	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Georgia	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Illinois	19	19	20	20	21	21	22	20
Indiana	10	11	11	12	12	13	13	12
Iowa	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	6
Kansas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kentucky	9	9	10	10	10	11	11	10
Louisiana	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	5
Maine	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Maryland	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	6
Massachusetts	11	11	11	11	11	11	12	11
Michigan	6	7	7	8	8	8	8	7
Minnesota	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2
Mississippi	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Missouri	10	11	12	12	13	13	14	13
Nebraska	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nevada	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
N. Hampshire	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
New Jersey	5	6	6	6	7	7	7	6
New York	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	33
N. Carolina	7	8	8	8	8	8	9	8
Ohio	19	19	20	20	21	21	22	20
Oregon	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pennsylvania	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	31
Rhode Island	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
S. Carolina	5	5	6	6	6	6	7	6
Tennessee	8	8	9	9	9	10	10	9
Texas	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	5
Vermont	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Virginia	8	9	9	9	9	9	10	9
West Virginia	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Wisconsin	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	7

This will increase the number of Presidential Electors in 1872 to 357, making 179 votes necessary to a election. Neither Delaware, Nevada, Oregon, nor Nebraska has a population entitling her to a Representative; but, under the constitution, each must have at least one member. The whole representative population is 38,113,253, giving the ratio of 135,000, with additional members for the larger fractions, to make up the whole number of 283. The losses and gains compared with the present representation are as follows: Gains—Alabama, 1; Arkansas, 1; California, 1; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 3; Indiana, 1; Iowa, 3; Kansas, 2; Kentucky, 1; Maryland, 1; Massachusetts, 2; Michigan, 2; Minnesota, 2; Mississippi, 2; Missouri, 4; New Jersey, 2; New York, 1; North Carolina, 1; Ohio, 1; Pennsylvania, 2; South Carolina, 1; Tennessee, 1; Texas, 2; Virginia, 1; Wisconsin, 2. Losses—New Hampshire, 1; Vermont, 1.

The New York *Tribune*, in a brief and complimentary notice of the pressed condition of the Chicago newspapery, says that THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, "which was the heaviest sufferer, cannot resume for some time in its usual style, though it now prints a sheet which in any other city than Chicago would be considered in every way satisfactory." It is true that the disabling of our printing machinery prevents us from issuing a sheet in exactly the same shape as before the fire, but we are publishing 25 per cent more matter than before, as any of our subscribers who have preserved their old numbers can ascertain by measurement.

THE FUNNY MAN OF THE SENATE.

Mr. Nye, the funny man of the United States Senate, has raised the usual cry against the motives of those who have proposed an investigation of the alleged abuses of the civil service. He says the scheme of civil service reform has been devised because "the President is becoming too popular." This is very profound remark. It is "dayvilish sly," like the strategy of old Joey Bagstock, or that of Mr. Nye's celebrated namesake, in that historical game of euchre with the Heathen Chinee, when the feelings of the narrator were

checked
At the state of Nye's sleeve,
Which were stuffed full of aces and bowers,
And the same with intent to deceive.

Nevertheless, Mr. Nye (we here refer to the Nevada Nye), being, as we have said, a funny man, and not a strategist by nature, could not maintain his attitude of virtuous indignation throughout his speech. Accordingly, we find him confessing presently that if it depends altogether upon who is the subject of investigation, whether or not Nye is in favor of such proceedings. If the investigation is all wrong. If he is on the other side, Mr Nye is decidedly in favor of the most searching investigation, even to the seizing of telegrams for the purpose of dragging the private affairs of Senators before the public. In short, Mr. Nye (and we here refer to neither James or William) does not object to occult acts and bowers in his own sleeve, but will incontinently "go for" any Heathen Chinee who makes too large a display of winning cards.

If was no tricky Chinaman, however, that Mr. Nye and his partners encountered in the Senate on Thursday. First among them were two Senators more devoted to Republican principles, let it be remarked, than any number of Nyes, who had sat upon the Committee of Retrenchment; and heard the testimony about the New York and San Francisco Custom Houses. The facts with which they put Nye and Morton down were not from the sewers, but from the open hand. Mr. Schurz, treating with the contempt which they deserved the veteran Joe Miller of Nye's comic almanac, passed to answer the quibble of Conkling, that these matters had all been investigated once, and that it was not necessary to repea it. "This committee," said Mr. Nye, who was a member of it, "did, undoubtedly, believe that the case was made out, for it had reason to believe that, when such scandals as it exposed were laid bare, the administration would jump at the chance to put an end to the disgrace; but it turns out that they were vastly mistaken, *for the same scandalous system of robbery exists down to this day*, in spite of the exposures made by the committee." Senator Schurz continued:

The Senator asked also why we have proposed no legislation to remove these abuses. Because no legislation is necessary. The abuses were created by executive action in the administration of the Custom House, and they could be done away with by executive action. The Senator objected to what I said of the power which sustains this system. I say, having said the evidence before the Senate that when the most respectable merchants of New York had protested against the system of appraisal, the Secretary of the Treasury had time and again pronounced against it; when the Committee on Retrenchment had pronounced against it, and when its still sustained and kept alive down to this very day—I did say, in view of this evidence, that there must be some mysterious power sustaining this system stronger than a decent regard for public opinion, and stronger than the Secretary of the Treasury himself.

Mr. Patterson here interposed to make an explanation, and, in reply to the remark by Mr. Trumbull said:

I do say that there were inspectors in the Custom House in New York who stated before the committee under oath that it is violation of their official oaths, and in violation of the laws of the land, they had taken bribes, and that they took nothing, every time they discharged a vessel. I say further that the agents of the steamship companies said that they could not get their vessels discharged without bribing the officials.

Mr. Schurz. I should like to know whether these men are continued in office?

Mr. Patterson. *I have no knowledge of their ever having been removed.*

Thus the administration, or, if you please, the Republican party, is convicted of having connived at flagrant corruption in the civil service, even at a time when the people have, in the recent elections, declared with unprecedented vehemence their disapproval of such transactions. We cannot overlook the heroic conduct of this same party when it felt the furtive foreign finger upon the reluctant teat, and knew it was not the shapely white finger of the gentle O'Leary milkmaid, rather than yield one drop to the spoiler, careless of all but her own honor, in one great burst of indignant wrath in her eyes and power in her hind foot, kicked over the lamp and fired the Ephesian dome, as one or two of our incendiary poets have remarked since the fire. Let Train have his glacial theory, but give us our bovine reality. Like all that Chicago does, our fire was in the service of strict justice and unblemished honor. It was our own particular special contribution to the great protest against larceny. *Fiat justitia ruam ruat!* Even our cows refuse to give down when it involves suspicion. We shall always cherish the memories of the reception of that green country-cousin, that sound of revelry by night, the fair women and brave men in the dazzling halls of the O'Learys, and the voluptuous swell of the music, for the sake of the cow who, rather than yield deliberately destroyed the treasures of Chicago.

THE JANESVILLE FIREMEN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I have strictly read your Sunday edition, November 19, the following language, referring to the firemen of Janesville, is used: "While the Janesville contribution cost him $325. This he managed with igne business negotiety. The man agreed to work for $100, and he secured their services. They got drunk and refused to work. He accordingly made them drunker, so that they could not move their machines, &c., &c. As a former resident of the city of Janesville, and for a few months a citizen of Chicago, I wish to say that, while the firemen of Janesville accepted $50 as a gift from some generous citizen whose property fortunately they saved, no pre-arrangement had been made, and the statement and reasons given by you for this gift are entirely untrue.

As to the charge of drunkenness, the Janesville *Gazette* pronounces it utterly false. From my long acquaintance with the firemen who came down with the steamer, and the gentlemen who accompanied them, I do not hesitate to say that the charge is untrue in every particular, and does the Fire Department of that city great injustice.

As you have made ample apology for the attack, in the same article, on the Milwaukee, Wis., and Aurora, Ill., firemen, I ask, in justice to the citizens of Janesville, that you either verify the truth of the article in question, or make the proper retraction in the case, as you already have done as regards Milwaukee and Aurora. Respectfully, H. B. TREAT, 59 West Madison street.

CHICAGO, Dec. 14.

REMARKS.—If the Janesville firemen accepted $100 as a present from a citizen, for services rendered, there was no harm done to anybody. If they had required the payment of that or any other sum before they would work in the fire, they did not. It would have been a matter for the city authorities of Janesville, and not for anybody in Chicago, to call them to account for. It is for this reason, among others, that we regret the unauthorized publication of the article referred to in our issue of November 19.

The reason why we have not sooner withdrawn or retracted the charges concerning the Janesville firemen was that we had been informed by persons who came here from other cities to investigate the behavior of firemen, that the Janesville firemen, or some of them, were drunk on that occasion. We are now satisfied that they had taken nothing stronger than ale,—that being about the only fluid obtainable,—and that they were at no time in a condition when they could not, and did not, render efficient and valuable service.

Mr. MCAVOY, President of the Board of Aldermen, was elected to the Council by the almost unanimous vote of his ward, upon his supposed fidelity to the Fire-Proof ticket, and strengthened by his previous honorable record. He was chosen President for the corruptionists, but the press he has taken to exclude that shameless faction from the control of the money-expending committees must, in the absence of anything to the contrary, be accepted as evidence that he is not an accomplice in blackmailing. It remains to be seen what kind of a Committee Mr. McAvoy will appoint to investigate the charges of bribery and blackmailing. If he gives the blackmailers and corruptionists control of the committee, the public will conclude that he is one of them himself, and that his previous good record has been a sham and a blind to deceive the people. No honest man need be afraid of the truth. Any member of the Council who opposes investigation will be immediately spotted as a blackmailer and corruptionist. Any member of the investigating committee who seeks to obstruct the investigation will thereby advertise himself a partner in the frauds and a stockholder in the Aldermanic clearing-house.

The committee of the Legislature having in charge the subject of the burnt records of Chicago, of which Mr. King is Chairman, is now in session at the Tremont House in this city. They have come to learn, so far as is practicable, what is needed, and will gladly hear whatever suggestions any person may have concerning the matter.

STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Effect of the Destruction of Forests—Striking Out of the Entire Fruit-List—Lecture by Professor Turner—Reports from Various Districts—Pear Blight—Cherries—Vegetable Physiology—Economic Entomology—Agricultural and Horticultural Education.

From Our Special Correspondent.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Dec. 13.

DESTRUCTION OF FORESTS.

This afternoon Mr. Pelham read an elaborate paper, proceeding to show, by well-matured facts and figures, the effect on the climate and loss to the country by the wholesale destruction of our northern forests. Although millions of trees are being planted, not one-fifteenth part enough to supply the place of those destroyed are being set out. The railroads across our continent, having consumed millions of trees for ties, are now turning their attention to replacing some of the trees destroyed; and, if the proper men are selected to take charge of the work, it will be a success.

WINE.

The wine question was stirred up by a resolution to appoint a committee on wines on exhibition; for which a substitute was offered, "That wine is not a horticultural product," which was carried by the casting vote of the President.

STRIKING OUT THE FRUIT-LIST.

New varieties of fruit were somewhat talked about, and, on the question of recommending varieties, the entire fruit-list was stricken out, so that there is now nothing to recommend a variety except individual mention.

This is as it should be, fruit-lists having long been considered a humbug by all intelligent horticulturists.

WINE AGAIN.

The resolution regarding wine was stricken out of the records, and the subject left where it was.

REPORT FROM THE FIRST DISTRICT.

Mr. Robert Douglass, of Waukegan, read a report from the First District.

LECTURE BY PROFESSOR TURNER.

Professor Turner, of this place, then delivered a lecture on the "Forces that Promote Land-Growth." It was listened to by a number of thought and study that Professor Turner gives to any subject which he undertakes to handle will readily understand that the lecture was an exhaustive one; and that it was appreciated by the audience was attested by the applause with which it was frequently interrupted. It will be published in full in the society's report.

FRUIT-PLANTS.

An interesting discussion to scientists, as to how air-plants derive their mineral substances, took place, but no one knows as yet, positively, how it is done.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Dec. 13.

REPORT FROM THE THIRD DISTRICT.

Dr. Humphrey, of Galesburg, read the report from the Third District, giving an extended account of some experiments in grape-growing in his district which were, in a majority of cases, successful.

GRAPES.

Some discussion followed on varieties of grapes; but, as it will probably be repeated when the grape question comes up, I omit it.

REPORT FROM THE FIFTH DISTRICT.

The report of the Vice President for the First District was read, as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT—Nothing has been done of varied interest to the horticulturist, whether in the garden, the orchard or the floral department. We are beginning to realize the great climatic change that culture insures to bring to all countries on their first settlement by civilized man.

The cutting down of the river-fringes of forests, the clearing up of trees, the shading of the wood-crowned hills, the draining of sloughs and the exposing of the whole surface to the direct rays of the sun, all conspire to change the meteorological condition of the country, exposing it to colder winters, to more frequent and destructive drought, to withering rains. Then, trailing, what time the gusts tripped the light, fantastic, and due, more wisely than well, slipped away from the dazed throng, and, with kerosene lamp in hand, glided, like a conscience-haunted thing, into the O'Leary stable, to procure illicit milk for punch, without which they must all go home before morning. We cannot overlook the heroic conduct of this same party when it felt the furtive foreign finger upon the reluctant teat, and knew it was not the shapely white finger of the gentle O'Leary milkmaid, rather than yield one drop to the spoiler, careless of all but her own honor, in one great burst of indignant wrath in her eyes and power in her hind foot, kicked over the lamp and fired the Ephesian dome, as one or two of our incendiary poets have remarked since the fire. Let Train have his glacial theory, but give us our bovine reality. Like all that Chicago does, our fire was in the service of strict justice and unblemished honor. It was our own particular special contribution to the great protest against larceny. *Fiat justitia ruam ruat!* Even our cows refuse to give down when it involves suspicion. We shall always cherish the memories of the reception of that green country-cousin, that sound of revelry by night, the fair women and brave men in the dazzling halls of the O'Leary, and the voluptuous swell of the music, for the sake of the cow who, rather than yield deliberately destroyed the treasures of Chicago.

The leaf-blight on the pear tree has continued its mysterious progress of injury, and the growers of this fruit are greatly discouraged. The Bartlett and Belle Lucrative appear, thus far, to be the most reliable.

STATUS OF HORTICULTURE.

The drawbacks and encouragements in horticulture are no greater than in mixed husbandry; but it will not bear so much neglect, as there is a character, need of constant attention, in keeping with many garden-vegetables, to bring them up to the market standard. Horticulture has become a part of our rural occupation in all this district, not only for our home supply, but for the general market. Near our village, parties are engaged in horticulture, and have been for a few years past, and are depending mainly on market-gardening and the small fruits, including the cultivation of the May cherry, but the general mingled mass is an adjunct of the farm.

The experimental orchards of the Industrial University have made a good growth, and Mr. Vickroy, the orchardist, has proved himself a good cultivator; but I am told he does not get good results from other horticultural operations of the institution thus far, nor can it be expected until its departments of rural economy are placed in the hands of practical men. For these reasons, this society should not relax any efforts in the fields of its legitimate investigation and progress.

FLORICULTURE.

Floriculture is making steady progress, and, as permanent homes are more confirmed in character, we see a chance from the gaudy annuals to the shrubs and perennials that add to the dignity and permanency of the homestead. As we give more attention to the shelter of our lawns, we find that many plants that have been rejected for want of hardiness, are becoming favorites. With evergreens, flowing shrubs, roses, and perennials in a more abundant supply, aided by quick a rare show of bedding plants as our greenhouses now present, no farmer can afford to do without a well-planted and well-cared-for lawn, an appendage so essential to his home.

The past year has shown a fearful falling-off in the list of varieties, novelties, and a great cutting down of varieties of orchard fruits. People begin to see that novelties only are very profitable to the plant-dealer, and are disposed to neglect them. The list of new strawberries, new grapes, new blackberries, new currants and new raspberries, is an insignificant one; the sharp practice of renaming and sending out old varieties, appears to have culminated with the Mexican ever-bearing strawberry, and the mammoth cluster raspberry.

Taking the district as a whole, we have many reasons for thankfulness to Him who permits the flowers to make the orchard bend with luscious fruit. Respectfully,

M. L. DUNLAP.

ROOT-PRUNING.

The report on small fruits by the committee was very interesting, and developed the fact that root-pruning had, in at least one case, proved a preventive of pear-blight, and so increased the fruitfulness and health of all trees that the experimenter was ready to recommend its adoption to corn-culture; in his own case, the increase in the yield of corn so treated being quite large.

RED RASPBERRY.

A red raspberry was mentioned as doing remarkably well at Cobden; but, as my name being in doubt, I will omit it until settled.

PEARS.

An underdrained pear-orchard near Centralia had plenty of blight in it,—therefore dispelling the idea that underdraining alone would prevent the destruction of our pear trees.

With regard to the culture of pear trees, Mr. Earle, who, perhaps, has as much or more experience and observation than any other pomologist in Illinois, said that he prefers to plant dwarfs to standards, allowing for the former about 8 feet by 16 of daily room. In opposition to this, Mr. Dunlap, of Jacksonville, stated that he was in favor of the standards, allowing 16 feet by 16 as an average. Mr. Dunlap's opinion is based mainly on the fact that the standards are longer lived, and, if properly cultivated, are more profitable.

THE LEAF-BLIGHT

COOK COUNTY LAND TITLES.

...ting in This City of the Special Committee of the Legislature.

...clusion of Abstract Books and Their Owners—How Abstracts are Made.

...ches of Judge Gary and Mayor Medill.

A special committee appointed by the Legislature to examine into the question of land titles in Cook County, assembled yesterday morning in the room No. 1 of the Tremont House. There were present the following Representatives: King, of Kane; Sanford, of Knox; Ross, of Fulton; Hall, of Fayette; Miller, of St. Clair; Rodgers, of Adams; Roberts, of Tazewell; Turner, of Stephenson; Farr, of Franklin; Cunningham, of Johnson; Vette, Root, and Burley, of Cook; and Judge Logie.

The committee talked during the morning session, and at 2 o'clock repaired to the office of Shortall & Hoard, having determined to meet again at 3 o'clock.

At the office of Shortall & Hoard they were shown the abstract books. Without speaking in any degree of exaggeration, it is not too much to say that many members of the committee seemed unfamiliar with land titles in general, so to speak. They regarded the matter as most of them did, with only a sort of perplexity, not altogether unmixed with curiosity, as if they contained a true Coconut or some things of the world since its foundation. Mr. Wahr seemed to know something and asked one questions, as did other members of the committee.

At 3 o'clock the committee came to order.

Mr. Hoard said that he would ask the committee to call Chas Bros. and Jones & Sellers to-morrow.

Mr. Hoard who was called upon to speak, said that Jones & Sellers had a complete copy of the records of every transaction until the day of their organization. An abstract was the original entry in the records of every instrument filed. The abstracters went to the records, took a copy of the name, consideration, and date of record. That was an abstract book. An abstract was a history of every instrument. The abstracters took it from the records. They did not pass upon the character of the deed; the index was there to be examined. That explained that if there was any deed that was not recorded in there. Suppose a deed had been executed, but not recorded. An abstracter would not know of it. The abstract book might be complete up to the day book, the index book with the day book.

Mr. Rodell asked a question. He had an abstract of title, making about 50 pages, of a piece of property, supposing it had been burned, could a perfect abstract be made giving a chain of title?

Mr. Hoard said it depended on whether the abstracter took in which the deed was recorded. A perfect abstract could be made giving a chain of title. Every title rested on a map. Copies of nearly all the maps of the subdivisions of the county should be authentic. Every map and surrounding township had its plat. His map was pretty perfect; so was Gordon's. The Board of Public Works had a plan. His plan was to take a copy.

Mr. Rodell inquired whether in making an abstract it would have done so upon the data in the original records. He

Mr. Hoard said he depended upon the abstracter. He would take the deed and examine it. He would examine the books he had himself made a description in. Mr. Wahr said that in examining one deed, such as Kinzie's Addition; Waller's Addition, and 33 lots in Wolcott's Addition, he translated it as "Lot 4 in Block 33, in Addition, and 33 lots in Wolcott's Addition."

Mr. Hoard the firm had a letter-press copy book, but some of them were not copied.

Mr. Rodell inquired what proportion of the abstracts were copied.

Mr. Hoard said the earlier ones were not copied, but the later ones. He thought the records embraced a great proportion of the titles in this county. In making an abstract he made it only for the particular piece of property.

Mr. Rodell asked if there were any deeds that were not recorded.

Mr. Hoard said there were. Deeds were sometimes executed, but some of them were not recorded.

Mr. Rodell inquired what proportion of the abstracts were copied from the custom; they were compositions; they were compounds; they were proven by any one of the records were correctly copied; there was no occasion to about noon of the day, or it's very rare up to noon on the day.

Mr. Rodell asked Mr. Jones, of the firm of Jones & Sellers, as to the exact of every deed recorded—the first from the first instrument to the last. He had resorted to in Chicago to find out. He could give proof of the fact that it took a man a week to find the records were correctly copied; that it took up

WASHINGTON.

Faces Passing the Glass.

Church-Chimes---Our Itinerant Recollections.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid and the Horace-Porter Faction.

Morton and Smalley.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.

Governor Davis of Texas, is sending up members here with certificates, who, he says, were not fairly elected. He says he has no option under the act of Congress of May 31, 1870. Congress is assuming a volunteer character, so far as the South is concerned. You pack up your carpet-bag, and sheath your bowie-knife, and draw in advance for your mileage.

Messrs. James, Abbott, and Barringer report that they have divided all our statutes into seventy-six divisions. They have already determined upon 23,000 sections.

Sawyer, of Wisconsin, appears with a ship-canal extension bill---Green and Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan.

Washington Townsend, the union of two great families in one representative, wants the Surveyor of the great port of Chester legislated out. Won't he dwide?

Mr. McCormick wants all the Territorial Governors to get $6,000 a head, and Secretaries $4,000 each. Approved, if they will only tie their hands behind their backs, with the palms down.

Mr. Archer, of Maryland, wants C. W. Whitney to get $60,000 out of the Treasury for some old iron-clad battery. The cruel war will never be over at the Treasury end.

Sheldon, of Louisiana, presents a levee bill, with the name of James T. Casey in it---brother-in-law. All Mississippi levee bills are rotten and impudent.

Duell, of New York, wants to give away public land warrants to all the soldiers of the late war. Too thin. Let the soldier beat his spear into a sickle, and settle there like an honest farmer.

This was a game act of Lyman Trumbull, the other day, to rise in his place, while they were talking of him for the Presidency, and move the abolition of the Eight-Hour law. No demagogery there.

Charles Sumner is the lion of the anti-Administration party. Witness his bill to abolish the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, now held by one of Simon Cameron's counter-jumpers.

Here is Lynch, with his old bill to protect Noah's Ark. We have sent for Captain Codman to finish up Lynch.

Horace Maynard has done a good thing, strange as it may appear, by introducing a bill for the better security of Agricultural College funds.

Sheldon, of Louisiana, carpet-bagger from New York, wants money. He wants it for old cotton drawbacks, for relinquished lands, for levee-rates.

Here is Senator West, one of the war-moths, after a railroad to New Mexico.

Morrill (of Vermont) is the danger of a whole chime of bells, with processions, banners, and the singing of "Hail Columbia." You would have thought that these ceremonials smacked of the Scarlet Lady of Rome, and would scarcely be permitted to exist in a country that is indulge in any such elaborate rites.---*New York Tribune.*

This refers to the church of the period. The pastor got so low toward the ground as St. Francis, however. He rode the whole length of the Avenue, like a Bedouin Arab, Buchu man, and had a horse-taming quack to give him a benefit---all to seduce subscriptions for the church debt. Probably he did not to do well; probably too much down the bell-metal.

The New York Methodist Convention, which met at Syracuse the other day, advocated congregational singing, simple church architecture, and godly admonition, and put itself in opposition to the worldly innovations recently made by fashionable preachers and vote-getting Choirmen. What will we see a Methodist preacher raise in these conventions against Presidential conventions, and the selection of Archbishops of Wolcevaism? As things are going, I apprehend the time will soon arrive when we shall have the political stamp and the mourners' bench in the same enclosure, and no souls will be permitted to be saved unless the vote for Brother Jones.

It was my personal misfortune to have had a guardian who did not preach according to this new and better dispensation. He had unfortunately placed too much faith in the examples of Francis Asbury and Freeborn Garrettson, and his views were based on inscriptions for a chime of bells. He rode in a sulky drawn by a forty-dollar horse,---and he was a good horse-trader, too---and the irreverent writer of these communications sat on a stool at his feet. We preached down the cooks of the Chesapeake,---that is, he did, and I assisted him by being very still and asleep,---and amongst the oyster Quakers of Pennsylvania we sometimes received, and we have no recollection of writing circular letters in favor of the re-election of Senator Worts. We sometimes received as high as $250 a year for preaching about 500 sermons a year, or 50 cents a sermon. Blame us not, nor accuse us of setting in the prevalent example of taking gifts, if we sometimes accepted a few links of sausage, a fowl, and a quantity of temperate mince-pies from the converted wife of Judge Hunkonitrite.

How short of sight was my guardian---always peering into heaven, instead of shaving paper amongst his brethren! Always seeking to be a poor Christian gentleman, instead of aspiring to be a Bishop and to live for three Administrations! I might have been now in West Point, learning to kill people, and be a Visitor there, intriguing for a Chaplaincy.

And yet, somehow, I am foolishly proud of that old guardian's course, and of his style of origin, which came to me so naturally that I never knew how he wronged me, nor that I had any particular privileges. He was a brother doing my best on one occasion to flog a young Episcopal chap who disputed the Apostolical succession of our Church; but, on the occasion of a rather severe reproof administered to me in the garret of the parsonage, it was stated that our kingdom was not of this world. Strange error! Our kingdom is wherever we can get it.

WHITELAW REID.

That very bad politician, according to the Providence Journal, and very good editor and high-minded young man, Whitelaw Reid, was in the city last week. Reid, subordinate to Mr. Greeley, who is yet the King-maker of New York journalism, and will be till he dies, and who is always most truly admirable and useful when not in apparent harmony with what rules us,---Reid is the second influence of the New York *Tribune*. The Administration decoration him with its censure, had singularly enough, he doesn't mind it. As he does not hold any office, and never recommended anybody, they can't turn him out of anything. This great United States positively is placed in the embarrassing situation, the imminent position, of not being able to injure a young citizen. How this illustrates the queerness of things! As Mr. Morton says, Reserved Rights is the Devil in the Eden of the Union.

Mr. Reid is a man of Western birth and mental hospitality, born and reared in a land where the horizons are far apart and you can see "a good way." He grew up under Horace Mann's Western college, served apprenticeship at country-Ohio and Cincinnati journalism, developed in the war, graduated in Washington correspondency, of which he was one of the highest exemplifications in both capacity and independence,---and now he helps make the Eastern Empire ominous and corrective.

I mention him because the Horace-Porter Roscoe-Conkling shoddy-haffaction has been setting its chirrupers to work to annoy Mr. Reid with that kind of abuse which makes its object strong, binds him chivalrously friends, and condemns itself as more contemptible than it had been t'mid.

When Porter was nominated, the New York *Tribune* employed Reid to write a life of Grant for a campaign shoe; one of those screaming, demagogue serfs' sheets which that *Tribune* has published ever since the Harrison campaign, and which read like Weems' Life of Marion, like Abbott's history of the United States; blood, adjectives, victory, and sulphuretted hydrogen from page one to the gory round-down, and, to the amazement of the candidate and his abhorrer, Washburne, Reid wrote essentially what he thought,---a candid panegyric, not of discriminate praise of the Republican candidate,---good enough to please any man capable of reading history.

Great was the excitement. The roaring Cheap John of the house of Washburne, telegraphed to stop that thing. Thaddeus, whom they had for a campaign Secretary, and who now leads a precarious life around the lobby and the Departments, echoed, "It must be suppressed." Suppress it they did, and the political printing press had to suspend movements because a few points of fact weighed it.

The Captain of our salvation hated Reid for these things, and one of the objects of the Administration has been to find a place to puncture Reid, and make him realize the idea that he is nobody. Administration! Every young man is somebody. He can live longer than you. He has less to fear, because his life being shorter, there is less human in it. He may be sensitive and prejudiced, and vain, and wrong; but he can discover his errors, and, correct them. You cannot! You do not know how to govern, because you do not know how to forget. The best way to surmount your ignorance is by magnanimity. The camel stoops for two reasons: first, to be useful; secondly, because he is not very handsome standing up. And, if this Administration would sometimes stoop, it would be more useful and more graceful.

The Administration being Horace Porter, and the opposition being, to a great extent, Whitelaw Reid,---both young men of about the same age,---my object is to see a fair fight. General Grant and myself have no business to interfere. The General has no policy to enforce; he was the first President who said so, and has since proved it.

MORTON AND SMALLEY.

Two great men have said things: Oliver---not Twist, nor Cromwell, but---Morton; and George Washington---Smalley. What a fearful family diminutive that is to hang on the name of George Washington! Mr. Smalley resigns from the Ginger-Pop International Club because he would be compromised by its soliciting looks for the burnt-out libraries of Chicago. He publishes it in the English newspapers. Oh! purity of character! Oh, Cæsar's second wife!

The Great War Governor has been lecturing on the advantages of despotism, to the Boston people. The general there compares him to Daniel Webster. Truly, the evil which men do lives after them. The G. W. G., a Democrat for years, says that community rights are the devil in our system. He happens just now to occupy the influential position lowest in the system of this administration that the personage of his *simile* bore toward the sleeping Eve.

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Britain, especially noticeable upon Schiehallion, is owing to the action of the great European ice-sheet during the maximum extension of the glacial phenomena in Europe, and has nothing to do with the local glaciers of the British Isles.

Among the facts already known from the Southern Hemisphere are the so-called rivers of stone of the Falkland Islands, which attracted the attention of Darwin during his cruise with Captain Fitzroy, and which have remained an enigma to this day. I believe it will not be difficult to explain their origin in the light of the glacial theory, and I fancy now they may turn out to be nothing but ground moraines, similar to the "Horse-Backs" of Maine. You may ask what the question of drift has to do with deep-sea dredging? The connection is closer than may at first appear. If drift is not of glacial origin, but the product of marine currents, its formation at once becomes a matter for the Coast Survey to investigate, and, I believe, it will be found in the end that so far from being accumulated by the sea, the drift of the lowlands of Patagonia has been worn away to its present extent by the continued encroachment of the ocean in the same manner as the northern shores of South America and of Brazil have been. Hoping some, at least, of my anticipations may prove true, I remain, ever truly yours, LOUIS AGASSIZ.

Prof. Benjamin Peirce, Superintendent of Coast Survey, Washington, D. C.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

A dwelling house belonging to Dr. Anderson, at Franklin, was destroyed by fire on the 10th inst. Loss, $20,000.

---A County Agricultural Society has been organized for Sangamon County.

---The City Council of Galena has annulled the time-honored freedom of the city which the hogs have enjoyed, and on and after the 15th inst. will give citizens the right to the sidewalks.

---David Sherman, one of the first contractors on the Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, died at Springfield on the 11th inst.

IOWA.

Iowa College is about to establish a normal course.

---The members of the Congregational Church of Davenport have extended a pastoral call to the Rev. Mr. Merrill, of Topeka, Kansas, with a proffered salary of $1,400 a year.

---Sister Mary Aloysia, the beautiful of the Sisters of Mercy at Davenport, died on the 7th inst., aged 16 years.

---An Iowa City man who owns extensive lumber tracts in Louisa County, has hired amongst his other employes an American woman, who cuts and "rakes up" more wood in a day than any other workman in the timber.

---Fred. A. Marden, Chief Clerk in the Division of Accounts in the Treasury Department at Washington, whose arrest for purloining $2,000 from the United States Treasury was telegraphed last week, was a former highly respected resident of Davenport.

---Benton County farmers carry water four and six miles for their stock.

---Elisha Flanigin, ex-Senator from Jasper County died on the 11th inst.

---Davenport has organized a "Lithographing Wood Engraving Company," with John Bond recently of Chicago, at its head.

---The Cedar County *Pod* suggests a State Inebriate Asylum.

---Mrs. Waters, wife of John Waters, of Anamosa, committed suicide recently, by taking arsenic. She was *enceinte* at the time, and committed the act from fear of the pain consequent upon assuming the relations of a mother. The deceased was a lady who was universally esteemed in Anamosa, and her peculiarly sorrowful death has created wide-spread feelings of sympathy.

---The Supreme Court at Des Moines has affirmed the judgment of the Dubuque District Court, giving Mr. Law of that city, $500 damages for being ejected from a car on the Illinois Central Railroad.

---The Manchester *Press* tells of a German who killed a panther near that place the other day, and adds: "He emptied the contents of his gun into the animal, whereupon the ferocious beast attacked him, when he broke his weapon over the panther's head, and finally succeeded in killing him. The German was badly bitten and torn, and when found, some hours after, was insensible, and now lies in a very critical condition."

---Mr. C. L. Franing, of Coal Valley, was killed a few days since, by falling from his wagon.

An attempt was made last Monday to burn Hemenway, Wood & Co.'s sawmill, at Lansing. About 2 o'clock the watchman, Mr. Maxwell, discovered a man near the picket-pile, chased him away, followed him and exchanged a couple of shots from a revolver at him. On going to the spot where he had first seen the man, he discovered a pile of shavings thoroughly saturated with kerosene, and all ready to set fire to. Kerosene and matches were found in the man's possession, showing that the scamp intended to make sure work of his job.

---The Douglas school-house, at Hill's Prairie, was burned Dec. 5. This is the eleventh school-house which has been burned in Illinois and Wisconsin within a few weeks.

---The Menasha *Press* says: "While on a tour through this locality the other day, we saw something that no other Wisconsin editor ever looked upon. It was two young ladies with shot-guns on their shoulders and pouches by their side, striding off to the woods on a genteel hunt."

---Mississippi John W. Smith, a noted desperado living in the northwest part of the State, was convicted last week at the Circuit Court in Portage, of an assault with intent to murder an officer, who arrested him on a charge of stack-burning in Trempealeau. He will get the extent of the law.

---The "Rev." Frank Whitcomb is operating in the northwestern part of the State, preaching and collecting contributions.

---The colored people of Fond du Lac are having a series of protracted meetings. They have secured a colored female preacher, who, they claim, eclipses Mrs. Van Cott in eloquence.

INDIANA.

William Merritt, at one time City Assessor of Lafayette, has been missing since the 7th inst.

---The Fort Wayne *Gazette* of the 11th says: "A few days ago a child was born in Allen Township, in this county, whose form displayed one of the most remarkable freaks of nature of which we ever heard. The child combined the appearance of a human being and a 'coon, the entire upper part of the body being an exact counterpart of the 'coon, though the child was still-born, but the mother is rapidly convalescing."

---The Terre Haute saloon-keepers evade the Sunday law, by selling crackers at fifteen cents each, and throwing in whiskey.

---Jacob Stough, of Bourbon, Marshall County, was crushed to death at that place between a car and a warehouse, on the 13th inst.

---The Rev. James Green, a convict in the Jeffersonville Penitentiary, will preach to his fellow-convicts on Christmas day on the "Follies of Atheism."

---Laporte has discharged its firemen, having adopted the Holly system.

---A rolling mill is projected at Evansville by E. S. Hubbard, who is interested in the iron mines of Saline County, Ill.

---A little daughter of Mr. Smith, freight agent at Osceola, was accidentally scalded, last Monday, and died the next day.

---Five or six children died of diphtheria in the vicinity of Avilla during the past week; and it is feared a like fate awaits a number of others.

---News was received at Jeffersonville, on the 9th, that Helen Park, one of the victims of the Park family murderers, was rapidly sinking, and not the slightest hope of her recovery was entertained.

---Eli Smith, of Niles, while wringing the neck of a chicken, gave his own neck so sore a "twist" that a physician had to be called to his aid.

MICHIGAN.

Hon. T. C. Grier, Judge of the Circuit Court, at Bay City, has challenged the Rev. A. J. Frost, Pastor of the Baptist Church, in that city, to a public discussion of the question that "The death penalty should be restored as the punishment for murder in the first degree." Mr. Frost to take the affirmative.

---Eighty buildings have been put in process of erection at Holland since the fire.

---On Monday night, the planing mill of the East Saginaw Salt Company was destroyed by fire. The mill is situated down the river just outside the city limits, and had commenced operations last week. Loss, $27,000.

---Rev. Clay is trying to induce Henry Ward Beecher to open its new Opera House.

---Big Rapids has received twenty tons of machinery for the new Holly Water Works. A special election has been called for the purpose of voting an additional $15,000 to aid in their construction.

---Hamlin Hines, living near Grand Ledge, undertook to fill a burning lamp with kerosene, on the 5th inst., when an explosion occurred. Burned Mrs. Hines and an infant child so severely that they died. The house and contents were destroyed. Mr. Hines was so dangerously injured that his recovery is considered doubtful.

---An insurance agent, named Hovey, was met by three men in a sleigh, about three miles north of Flint, on Wednesday evening of last week, and robbed of $250. Two of the robbers held pistols to his breast while the third searched his person.

---Mrs. Defoe, of Essexville, perilled her life to rescue her husband, James Defoe, who had fallen through the ice of the Saginaw River, on the 9th. By means of a plank she succeeded in extricating him.

---The Saginaw *Enterprise* says that Dr. Buckhain's house and barn, at Flint, were twice set on fire during the night of the 11th, and also the furniture shop of F. B. Hill. Kerosene oil and shavings were used by the incendiaries, but fortunately the fires were discovered in time to prevent much damage.

MINNESOTA.

William Smith, of Wasco, reports to the Governor the names of forty-nine families in two townships of Waseca County who lost the whole or greater portion of their crops by hail-storms. They need aid this winter, and are wholly without means to purchase seed next spring.

---Mrs. Palmer, formerly of Mankato, and wife of Jesse W. Palmer, was frozen to death near Heron Lake, on the 4th inst., and her body found the following day. She had tried to reach a neighbor's house to obtain assistance in procuring fuel, but failed to do so, and lost her life as above stated.

KANSAS.

Coal has been found in Marion County, and a company is formed to mine it.

---The new Presbyterian Church at Emporia was dedicated last Sunday. It is a handsome edifice and cost $7,500.

---Abilene is making efforts to avoid a coal famine by adopting measures to open mines in that vicinity.

---One man in Ellsworth County is preparing to plant 100 acres in fruit trees next spring.

---A school teacher down on Indian Creek "licked" a girl; the girl's father "licked" the teacher, plead guilty, and paid a fine; the teacher had the father arrested again, and another Judge said the prosecution was malicious, and fined the teacher. The Board of Directors has now entered complaint of immoral character against the teacher, and, if things keep on, that young man won't have occasion to complain of dull times this winter.

THE FAR WEST.

The Treasurer of Arizona has given notice that there is money enough in the treasury to pay all the outstanding indebtedness of the Territory.

---The Grass Valley *Republican* of the 5th inst. says: "At the funeral of John T. Bennett, yesterday, all the Chinese merchants in town attended, some in carriages, some on horseback. As carriages were scarce, they telegraphed to Nevada for them."

---Preparations for the winter campaign against the Apaches in Arizona are active.

---Kalama, Washington Territory, has been incorporated as a city, with Colonel James Tilton for Mayor.

---The message of retiring Governor Haight, of California, contains some interesting statistics concerning that State. The present funded debt is $2,462,000. The number of children in attendance on the public schools is 83,526, and the total value of school property is $2,262,580.18. There are 1,600 persons in the State Insane Asylum, and 102 in the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Asylum. During Governor Haight's term, one-third of the State debt has been paid, and the rate of taxation has been reduced from $1.12 to 86 1-2 per cent.

---Late San Francisco papers estimate the rainfall up to date at between three and four inches, with a good prospect of plenty more. This has put the farmers, and indeed all classes, in the best of spirits, as it means abundant crops next season. The only drawback to the general rejoicing is the chance of freshets.

The Death of Leonidas Polk.

An ex-Confederate, writing for the *Westminster Review*, gives the following account of the death of the Bishop-General:

The death of the distinguished man was a melancholy event. It occurred while our army lay in front of Kenesaw. Johnston, with a group of officers, was reconnoitering upon a hill, when the general observed a battery on the enemy's lines from the summit of Pine Mountain. A battery, solitary mound, which jutted out from the range, and formed the apex of an acute angle, on which our line was arranged. The situation was a very hazardous one, being commanded, or rather reached by guns, from any portion of the enemy's lines. The unusual assemblage of officers upon such a conspicuous place soon attracted the vigilant enemy. A battery in front immediately fired one shot, which was afterwards found out was but the prelude to one of the most fearful shellings I ever witnessed. The group were standing between young Beauregard's battery and the Fifth company of Washington Artillery, Johnston being on the works looking through a field glass. The first shot could not have missed him two feet, but the only intention he paid to it was to turn his glasses in the battery that fired it. Polk had in the meantime separated from the group and was walking thoughtfully with his left side to the enemy---his head bowed down, and his hands clasped behind him. The second shell fired at the crowd struck him in the arm, and passed through the body, tearing out the left side. He fell, and his right arm above the elbow. He dropped on one knee, moved, then fell on the side---dead. I had hardly turned my back when I heard the muttering of horror run through the line, "General Polk is killed!" and, looking back, saw Hardee run to him and lifted him in his arms. Hardee uttered a cry, and also rushed to him. He was past all human help. The members of his staff tenderly lifted and bore him from the field.

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The cheapest and best range in the market.
Sufferers by the great fire can get heating or cook stoves at wholesale prices, delivered and set up by
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Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock p. m., on Monday, the 8th day of January, 1872, for supplying ninety-one thousand gallons of the best quality winter-strained, pure Sperm, Colza or Lard oil for the United States Light-House Service, according to the specifications bearing date as above, copies of which may be had on application to the Light-House Board, to the Light-House Inspector, No. 16 Broadway, New York, the Light-House Inspector at No. 14 Pemberton Square, Boston, and the Light-House Inspector at Detroit, Mich.
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